

CLAIMS

1. A beam splitter apparatus (10) comprising a first beam  
5 splitter mount (30) and a second beam splitter mount (40),  
the first beam splitter mount being coupled to the second  
beam splitter mount by a deformable connection (50), the beam  
splitter apparatus being characterised in that, in use, a  
force is applied to the second beam splitter mount to rotate  
10 the second beam splitter mount relative to the first beam  
splitter mount.
2. A beam splitter apparatus according to claim 1, wherein  
the rotation of the second beam splitter mount (40) relative  
15 to the first beam splitter mount (30) is achieved by flexing  
the deformable connection (50).
3. A beam splitter apparatus (10) according to any  
preceding claim wherein the rotation of the second beam  
20 splitter mount (40) relative to the first beam splitter mount  
(30) is ten degrees or less.
4. A beam splitter apparatus (10) according to claim 3  
wherein the rotation of the second beam splitter mount (40)  
25 relative to the first beam splitter mount (30) is two degrees  
or less.
5. A beam splitter apparatus according to any preceding  
claim wherein the beam splitter apparatus (10) comprises a  
30 material having a coefficient of thermal expansion of 8ppm/K  
or less.

6. A beam splitter apparatus (10) according to any preceding claim wherein the beam splitter apparatus comprises kovar.

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7. A beam splitter apparatus (10) according to any preceding claim wherein the beam splitter apparatus further comprises a first beam splitter (35) mounted in the first beam splitter mount (30) and a second beam splitter (45) mounted in the second beam splitter mount (40), the beam splitter apparatus, in use, being arranged such that the first beam splitter and the second beam splitter receive light emitted by an optical source.

8. A beam splitter apparatus (10) according to claim 7, wherein, in use, the light reflected by the first beam splitter (35) is used to determine the power output of the light emitted by the optical source and the light reflected by the second beam splitter (45) is used to determine a wavelength property of the light emitted by the optical source.